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th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. The result shows that the election of Colonel I. N. Walker, of this city, as com-

mander-in-chief of the G. A. R. was a foregone conclusion, and the manner of it was highly complimentary. During the present administration the national debt has increased more than \$300,000,000, and during September up to

The financiering of this administration does not rise above the great achievement of hiring a bankers' syndicate by an enormously profitable contract to maintain an artificial gold reserve in the treasury for a few months.

the people would have it.

Senator Mills, of Texas, heretofore an ardent advocate of free silver coinage at the old ratio, is out in a letter abandoning that position and declaring in favor of the coinage of gold and silver on the ratio of their market value.

It was no trick at all to set the egg on and after Columbus had shown how, and since Mr. Trusler refunded the city bonds and saved the city about \$32,000 a year every Democrat in town thinks h could have done the same thing.

The sentiment of good will between the North and South will abide, but it will hardly take another encampment south of Mason and Dixon's line. The hot weather at Louisville was an unanswerable argument in favor of St. Paul for the next one.

Secretary Carlisle says there will be no tober "unless there should be another scare in regard to the gold reserve, or a financial panic, neither of which things, in my judgment, is likely to occur." If the syndicate bankers withdraw their support from the treasury after Oct. 1 and the gold reserve continues to diminish, both of the things referred to will oc-

The deepest sympathy is extended to Louisville on account of the disasters which have darkened its week of festivity. Some one was to blame, undoubtedly, for each of the two accidents, but no one was willfully at fault. The occurrences were those that might have taken place even with the exercise of the most careful judgment, and they are to be regretted only as unforeseen calamities happening under unusual circumstances and in spite of thought and vigilance. The people of Louisville were themselves the chief sufferers, and their misfortune is doubly great in view of their generous hospitality and their efforts to make the encampment a success.

A movement inaugurated by the surviving members of the old Eleventh In- what the Democratic party really needs diana Infantry to bring back for burial in this country the body of the lamented General Dan Macauley, who died in Nicaragua in the early part of 1894, has been temporarily arrested by the discovery that a law of Nicaragua prohibits such removal in any case within five years from the date of burial. The law is a curious one, but there may be hygienic reasons for it in that country. It is to be hoped the surviving comrades of the popular and lamented Macauley will renew the effort when the prohibited time expires, and be successful in bringing his remains back to the State he loved and

served so well. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, says the resources of the dark continent are enormous, and that with means of quick communication between the sea and the interior, they will develop very rapidly. In this connection it is interesting to learn that Mr. Joseph Chamber lain, British Colonial Minister, has recommended the construction of a railroad 657 miles long from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza, the second largest lake in the world. This road is to cost about \$8,750,-000, and will be built by the British government under the supervision of East Indian engineers, with a large force of Indian laborers. Work on the road will be commenced in November. This means that England foresees the future development of Africa and intends to get in on the ground floor.

The election of Colonel Ivan N. Walker as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. soldier and by the State. It was fitting diana in the war of the rebellion should of the Union army in a bestowal of the highest office in their organization upon sentative of the volunteer soldiery could | carried out. They did not unite, but when scarcely more than a boy, abanlife, following the fortunes of war so Perhaps the reason the Relief Corps merit was speedily recognized by de- | ization was that it had a family row on make the honor bestowd upon one Inlans veteran a distinction shared by all. I ers of the national body, and she was

position was manifested. It is to such

MR. CLEVELAND A LOGICAL CANDI-

Senator Gray's declaration that Mr. "leveland is "the logical candidate" of the Democratic party for President in 1896 is being echoed by some other prominent Democrats of the cuckoo school. If they could be put through an examination as to what they mean, the answers might be as wide apart and interesting as those of applicants for certificates as school teachers sometimes are.

It is probable those Democrats who are claiming that Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate for next year mean in vague sort of way that he is the only available candidate in sight, and that in the extreme scarcity of presidential timber the party has no recourse but to nominate him again. In vulgar parlance it is "a case of groundhog." But if Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate it might be well to inquire what logical conclusions his nomination would involve. First, it would involve an indorsement by the Democratic party of his characterization of the present tariff law as a measure of "party perfidy and party dishonor." This is what he called it in his letter to Mr. Wilson, chairman of the House ways and means committee, in which he also said: "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?" As a logical candidate Mr. Cleveland must adhere to these declarations.

Second, the renomination of Mr. Cleveland would involve logically the reopendate the increase has been about \$1,000,- | ing of tariff agitation on free trade lines. | at the risk of encountering the scorn of the 000 a day. Democracy comes high, but After the present tariff law had passed old salts of New York, a good many fairly liable that the blood was human. he said it was to be tolerated for the moment only because it furnished "a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism." His voice was still for war.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and well know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might. The trusts and commachinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, show not be forgotten nor forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exlibition of power, and if then the ques tion is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the le's representatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will ot and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of Amer-

So the real logic of Mr. Cleveland's nomination would be a reopening of the "tariff reform" agitation which precipitated the panic of 1893.

Another logical result would be an indorsement of his Hawaiian policy of innecessity for another bond issue in Oc- famy and of his letter to his "Great and Good Friend," President Dole, presented by "Paramount" Blount, in which he wrote "May God have your Excellency in His wise keeping," when at the same time Blount had secret instructions to make a case against Dole and in favor of the deposed Queen.

Still another logical result of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland would be an indorsement of Mr. Carlisle's wild-cat State bank plan, of which Mr. Cleveland said in his message to Congress

The Secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the Secretary's Just once,

posed changes in the law. Congress, but Mr. Cleveland's "unqualified indorsement" of it is still on record, and the logic of his renomination would be an indorsement of it by the Democrat-

These are only a few of the results that would be logically involved in Mr. Cleveland's renomination. The Journal is of opinion that the people have had enough of that kind of logic, and that is an illogical candidate.

CONTENTION AMONG GRAND ARMY

The Grand Army of the Republic is act its affairs without friction and to dwell in harmony with itself. The Woman's Relief Corps is an adjunct of the comparatively small, but from almost its with such violence that splits soon occurred in the original body. Some of the disaffected ones contented themselves with forming a new organization, known organizations become entangled with the propensity of women to imitate each all events, the Relief Corps and the Lavals for a number of years, and each has vantage. With the wariness of men accusto ned to the vagaries of women, the gling alliances and participation in the doning position and prospects in civil | tional convention as usual next year.

Colonel Walker was not only a good sol- forbidden to take part in the convendier; he has been a dignified and earn- tion. Mrs. Clark did not like this and est supporter of the rights of veterans | secured a temporary legal injunction forin later years, when a tendency to be- bidding them to restrain her from sitlittle their past services and present | ting and voting with them. A considerable part of the session seems to have men that the Grand Army owes much of | been consumed in discussion of this afits influence and standing, and in select- fair, but when the restraining order was ing him as its chief officer for the year | issued business was suspended for a day it honored itself as well as the object until the court should decide whether or not the injunction should be perpetual. There was no reason for thus delaying proceedings save the purely feminine one of preventing Mrs. Clark's participation as long as possible. The court finally decided against her, whereat she was "fired" amid great rejoicing, and business was resumed. The Relief Corps and other auxiliary bodies of women undoubtedly do much work of a patriotic and benevolent character, but unfortunately the community gains a confused impression of contentiousness and flying sparks from their public proceedings -an idea far removed from their original purpose of being. It is a great pity that bodies organized to do relief service in time of peace should be so warlike.

It is a notorious fact that, owing to the refunding of city bonds, this city administration pays about \$32,000 less each year for interest than former administrations were obliged to pay.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

It is indeed a notorious fact and a strong argument in favor of the election of Mr. Trusler. The saving to the people of \$32,000 a year in interest is something that every taxpayer can understand, and if they appreciate good financiering they will reward the man who was chiefly instrumental in accomplishing it by elect-

The tremendous excitement over the yacht races which, according to New York papers, prevailed in that city did not extend this far West. There was a natural but very mild interest in the outcome, a patriotic hope that the American boat would win, and a regret that the contest came to so unsatisfactory an end; but there was no intelligent Indiana citizens gave so little heed to yachting news that they only wished the American boat success on general principles, without being exactly sure whether its name was Defender or Valkyrie. They had other and more interesting subjects to think about-baseball, for example. They were concerned with the winning of the pennant by the Indianapolis club, and while that was in doubt their nautical tastes were in abeyance. Now that the pennant is reasonably secure they might take an interest in the race for the cup, if Dunrayen would kindly consent to resume,

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Broker. The wolf came to the broker's door, In insolence and pride; But the broker knew a thing or more, And Lupus lost his hide.

"I wonder," said the literary boarder, "I wonder what was the trouble in the Hodgson-Burnett family?" "Most likely," guessed the Cheerful Idiot, "they disagreed over the question of cut

The Cheerful Idiot.

The Boss Mascot.

Behold the yaller dog! Yaller dog. Look at him now! Once the despised Of all mankind, A target for boots, A motor for tin cans. And classed in general as "ornery."

The boss of all mascots. The horseshoe and the four-leaf clover are not in it With a mascot Can make a boat win three races

NEWSPAPER FAULTS.

Rev. Dr. Buchtel Points Out Wherein

the Press Does Not Do Its Duty.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

extensively? When Hardie arrived at New

York we ought to have had one Associated

Press message about him, and only one. It

should have said: "A blatherskite and mischief maker—one Kler Hardie—has ar-

rived from England, and will make speech-

scienceless people in various cities. He will

have been sufficient. But no; we are daily

given notice of the sayings and doings of

Hardie as though some great one were

wake up to a larger sense of responsibility

"news" must be printed which makes for

lecency and respectability. Why should we

have the vulgar details of all crimes in

christendom printed daily in papers which

have as constituency practically only self-

respecting people? Men and women who are intellectually and morally weak are

overthrown by the "news" which daily pa

pers bring into our homes. When a shock-

ing murder is committed in a church in

half sane man, with a revolver on his per-

son, full of sour beer, at 10 o'clock at night

in a church in Indianapolis which bears the

same name as the church in San Francisco

in which the crimes were committed. Has

character? The courts must hear all the

details of crime, but the public is harmed

extending "honors" to Kier Hardies. Let

HENRY A. BUCHTEL.

us also make an end of extending "honors' to all vulgar criminals over the whole

In earlier summer we sighed for the song

So here's for home! (Let the poets rave

The hum of the bee that pursies its way

Where the blossoms in fragrance meet

Of the woods and its leafy crown.)

That welcomes us lack to town!

We love no more, for we hear to-day The hum of the crowded street.

Her bonnet has posies enough for me, And the grace of her autumn gown Is statelier far than the bending tree,

That was flung from the swaying bough:

But pleasures will cloy when we know them

For the clang of the cart on the cobble pave

Indianapolis, Sept. 12.

too long.

Francisco we are given yards of spe-

After the "news" begins to arrive our

ice officers in Indianapolis find a poor

telegrams for days and weeks about

to small groups of aimless and con

wholesome editorial appears:

hem. Although Mr. Hardie

courage blatant demagogues."

doubtless reach Chicago."

for the sanity of the public

Out of three By coming in ahead Hail to The yaller dog!

Mr. Carlisle's plan was kicked out of

an organization composed of many thousands of men, but it manages to trans-Grand Army, and its membership is earliest existence it has been rent by internal dissensions. What its quarrels were about no human being outside the society ever understood or would undertake to guess, but certain it is that they raged as the Ladies of the G. A. R. At Louisville was an association called the "Ladies' Circle of the G. A. R.," which may or may not be identical with the "Laeach other in the minds of the nonelect, the confusion may properly be laid to other even in the matter of names. At dies of the G. A. R. have been bitter risought the official favor of the G. A. R. with intent to put the other at a disad-G. A. R. has discreetly avoided entanfeminine rows, but has endeavored to the "Ladies" would get together at Louthe old lines, and each will hold its nabravely and serving so faithfully that his | made no advances to the other organserved promotion. His story is that of | hand. Mrs. Ada Clark, of Canton, O., many equally brave and faithful com- | formerly president of a local corps, was, rades, and it is this equality of service | for some reason beyond the comprehenad similarity of experience which | sion of the wondering outside world, persona non grata to the officers and lead-

SHAW'S DISADVANTAGE. State Utterly Fails to Show Any but

GAINS

Ferree and the Preacher.

DR. GEIS'S BLOOD STAINS ON THE BLOCK WERE "POSSIBLY" HUMAN.

Hinshaw Polda Miss Winstead She Might Be Stripped if She Went Before the Grand Jury.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Sept. 13.-Friday was another day in which the defense in the Hinshaw case fared better at the hands of the State's witnesses than the State itself. Mr. Spaan announced that the State would finish its case to-morrow at noon. He made some complaint about being unable to secure the attendance of witnesses, and a batch of attachments were issued. The much-mooted "woman in the case" feature came out in the afternoon, and the prosecutors failed utterly to show that there had been any relations between Mr. Hinshaw and Miss Allie Ferree except those that were apparently proper. The expert evidence of Dr. Geis also failed to gain advantage for the State, for he admitted to Mr. Smith, who cross-examined him, that the wood-sill stains which he analyzed were 'possibly" human blood stains," Dr. Geis was only willing to swear positively that the stains were from the blood of a mammal, although it is claimed he would have been able to have shown that according to the standards of tests usually deemed re-

Mrs. Stanley, the woman whom it is said prayed that she might see the murderer of Mrs. Hinshaw, and looking out of her window saw Hinshaw coming up the yard walk, was a witness, and she added a trifle of new information regarding the story of the crime as Hinshaw, told, it. She was quite positive, for instance, that the preacher said the noise which awoke him was caused by the rattling of keys in his trousers as they fell to the floor. He was also quoted as saying "If Thurza had lived, the one who did the shooting would be behind the bars to-day. I think she knew who did it." Mrs. Stanley told her story in a manner that suggested the old-fashioned style of Methodist exhorting.

Mrs. May Hufford, who was Miss Winstead at the time of the murder, was witness for the State. She caused some amusement when she said Hinshaw told her in the courthouse yard that if she went before the grand jury they would strip her like they did him. Mrs. Hufford also brought out smiles as she told of the manner in which Mr. Hufford had courted her. Her testimony was in relation to the appearance of Allie Ferree at midnight on Sept. 10, 1894. One of the State's best witnesses was Cyrus M. Callahan, who testified to finding blood stains and the imprints of bare feet on the west side of the cross street that runs by the parsonage. A con-Hinshaw had no scuffle with the burglar near the Tincher fence, but instead, after utes. running out of the gate, had run along his own fence toward the National road.

There is considerable expression in Danville to the effect that the State has failed to make a case against Hinshaw, although there is much sentiment that he is the guilty man. He was very calm during the proceedings to-day, and deported himself in

a dignified way. Evidence as to whether it would have been easy for searching parties to have discovered tracks of burglars on the night in question has been conflicting. Witnesses disagree as to whether the snow that fell after 1 o'clock would have been heavy enough to cover the supposed tracks or whether the snow that was on the ground would have been heavy enough to permit visible imprint.

BLOOD DROPS AND IMPRINTS.

One Witness Saw Them Where Hin-

shaw Said He Had Not Been. The first witness on the stand in the morning, Mrs. Emma Hamrick, had a few new points to tell about. She had overheard her husband and Hinshaw talking just after the minister was carried into the

In this morning's Journal the following house. Said Hamrick to Hinshaw; "It "The Methodist ministers of Chicago could not be possible that they got your showed righteous wrath over the anarchical revolver." The minister did not think so. speech made by J. Kier Hardie, the Enhen turning to Mrs. Hamrick, he said: but they were served exactly right for hav-"Go look for my revolver. Thurza always ng extended him an invitation to address kept it in the kitchen safe." Although them. Although Mr. Hardie poses as a representative of 'intellectual socialism,' he Mrs. Hamrick searched carefully in the s a blatherskite and is known as a sedikitchen safe she could not find the weapon mischief maker in his own country That he is as dangerous an Anarchist as When the witness went into the sleeping Most is shown by his speeches in Chicago. chamber she noticed a few drops of blood and ministers or other self-respecting citinear the edge of the sheet. These drops tions lower their dignity and help to enwere about the size, she said, of grains of wheat. Mrs. Hamrick was unable to re-Something like this ought to be printed member on just what portion of the pillow every day in every newspaper in christenshe had seen blood. The blood on the sheet But have you considered that the did not seem to be smeared, but was more "ministers" and "other self-respecting citn the nature of a trickle. It was quite izens" are not given to extending honors close to that part of the sheet where the to men like Hardie, but the newspapers are pillow ordinarily would be placed. There in this business quite exclusively and very

> far as the witness observed. Not finding the revolver in the safe or about, Mrs. Hamrick went into the sleeping chamber to further search and as she threw back the sheet there was a rattling noise against the footboard and a bullet fell to the floor. This was picked up and given to the husband of the witness. She did not know what became of the bullet, except as her husband had informed her. She thought the bullet had been somewhere near the center of the bed. While Mrs. Hinshaw slept at Mrs. Hamrick's house the latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events

was no blood elsewhere in the room, as

"Mr. Hinshawl said he was aroused by nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same ime there was a pistol shot. His wife ried: 'Oh, Will, is that you?" He jumper from the bed and fought with an intruder hrough the east room and out into the dining room. His wife came to him there out her hand on him and said: 'Is this ou, Will?" and he replied: 'Go to bed. Thurza.' Then he and the burglars fought ack into the east room and it was there the minister felt the stinging sensation which indicated he was shot. It was in this room the tall man shot him. It was at the Tinchor fence that the last shot was fired. At one time in the dining room both men had hold of him, but he broke the hold of one of them and threw him against the wall. The minister said the thought occurred to him that they both were about to be murdered, but he did not

remember calling for help. The witness did not see any blood on the light pair of trousers. On cross-examinashe said to Mr. Duncan that it was hout fifteen minutes of 2 o'clock when she left home, but her clock was fast. It was not till an hour after she came when she found the bullet.

BLOOD SPOTS ON WEST SIDE. Cyrus M. Callahan, a Belleville man, gave his exact residence on "block II, lot 5." He had been ill the night in question, and several times had occasion to go out into the yard. He was up before he heard the

screaming. He distinctly remembered that imprints made by himself in walking over the snow this night were plainly discernible. About 7 o'clock in the morning he went over to the place where the wounded minister was found, and saw blood and imprints of bare feet. He saw blood drops on the snow interest. SHE APPEARS, BUT NOT TO MR. HINust east of the parsonage and north of the gate. Although there was a little snow over these drops they were plainly discernible. Callahan had also seen the foot-

print at the parsonage gate. thought the footprint was an old one. When the witness found the pocketbook there was a little snow on one end of it. After picking it up and looking inside it he put it back where he had found it. After seeing the razor found he went into the house and told Hinshaw about it. Hinshaw thought from the description that the razor was his own.

Callahan assured Mr. Duncan that he had seen the blood spots on the snow about six feet north of the parsonage gate on the west side of the street. He had also seen Imprints of bare feet thirty feet east of the parsonage gate. Under an open window in the loft of the buggy shed the pocketbook was found. This was about thirty-five feet south of where the razor was discovered. Six or eight feet from the corner of the parsonage fence the razor was picked up. Blood and snow was on it. The razor was

The fact that Callahan did not see any barefoot imprints on the east side of th road toward the Tinchor fence was a point for the State, the attorneys for which hold that the minister ran out of the parsonage gate directly to the National road, and could have had no scuffle with burglars at the fence, as he had claimed. The blood on the snow would go to further prove the theory. Several of the witnesses have said when they saw Hinshaw running he appeared to parsonage, and Mrs. East thought his cries sounded as if they came from his yard. William Pointer called on Hinshaw some time after the tragedy, and in the story of events he got from the minister he was nformed that the burglars came in the door and passed through the house Some of the doors were locked. The razor was one Hinshaw admitted he had used right along. He said the robbers did not get all of his money. There was no cross-examination of this witness nor of Coroner Wills, who testified that Hinshaw had demanded of him the revolver and razor. Charles E. McCurdy, a livery man, swore Hinshaw repeated the words: "Will, diyou hurt me?" attributing them to his wife immediately after she jumped out of bed. He also testified to the actions of Mrs. Hinshaw in the dining room, when she threw her arm around her husband's neck. The witness was holding the minister's arm while Dr. Dryden was dressing the wounds. At that time witness had heard Dr. Dryden say he had located the bullet.

Ad Overman testified particularly in regard to the tracks west of the house near the well. He had gone around to that side of the house the night of the murder. He had only seen one strange track, and that between the gate posts. Several witnesses have told about seeing three tracks on the plank walk near the well. Mr. Dun-can badly rattled the witness. James Winstead said the track at the gat

was an old one. He was with a searching party, but found no track. There was barely enough snow to make tracks. The witness was not a particularly good witness for the State on this track question. James R. Ward, of Cartersburg, a deputy assessor, who had assessed Hinshaw, heard Hinshaw say he once had a revolver, but lid not know "if those fellows have it yet,"

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE. State's Evidence in This Respect Does

Not Pan Out. Dr. John F. Geis had an opportunity yesterday afternoon to give the result of his analysis of stains on the window sill of the Hinshaw woodshed. The court came to the conclusion that this evidence was admissable. Mr. Smith, for the defense, set forth his objection, which was entered in the record. He insisted the evidence was nadmissable because there was no showing that the blood stains were on the block mmediately after the murder and that the analysis would be improper evidence till it were shown the blood was there within a reasonable time.

Holding the block of wood in his hand Dr. Geis answered Mr. Spaan's questions. From his chemical analysis he had found the stains to be mammalian blood, or the blood of beings that suckle their young. clusion from his testimony would be that It was consistent with human blood. The examination in chief lasted just three mis-

"I move that this evidence be stricken out," coolly remarked Mr. Smith, who was prepared to give Dr. Geis a cross-examinaion calculated to give the young physician's knowledge a severe test. "The witness has said nothing to show that this

Mr. Spaan came back with a number of uestions to bring out more clearly the beief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuscles were not consistent with those of an ox, a cow, a chicken—and here Mr. Spaan gave a list of domestic animals. Smith's motion to strike out was overruled and an exception taken. Dr. Geis said uman blood corpuscies were biconcave

"What do you mean by saying the microscopic examination shows the corpuscles to be consistent with those of human blood?" After a brief sparring the witness admitted that it was only "possible" the blood was human and Mr. Smith, with a smile, remarked "that will do." The State failed signally on this witness.

Prosecutor Cully took the stand to tel bout sawing out the block from the sil of the east window of the Hinshaw woodhed. This was on Aug. 13. Mr. Smith, for the third time, moved to

strike out all the blood-stain evidence an third exception went into the record. The ock of wood was passed to the jury. SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT STORY. Mrs. Addie Stanley was at one time a member of Mr. Hinshaw's congregation. Some time in March following the killing | sion at this place to transact the business Stanley's home and related his experiences. "He said," began the witness, in a dramatic way, "that he was awakened by a noise, partly caused by the falling of small articles, including keys, from his trousers' pocket on the floor. He had grappled with the big burglar. Out by the Tinchor fence he felt a stinging sensation, although he heard no report. He said something like ightning struck him "If Thurza had lived," said Mr. Hinshaw to the witness, "the one who did the shoot-

would be behind the bars to-day. I think she knew who did it.' This conversation between the and the defendant was in early March. The minister was at her house nour and a half, an hour of which time was taken up in discussing the tragedy. The witness was certain Hinshaw said he awoke She was sure he said the noise was caused by the falling of his trousers and the rattling of small pocket articles on

"He told me that he never heard a shot t any time," claimed the witness. Mr. Duncan wanted to know about a great many other things, particularly about in quiries she might have made as to the "I won't tell you about anything I don't member," retorted the witness. Mrs. Stanley's husband and her niece verheard the conversation. Another part of Hinshaw's story, as repeated by the wit-

oked up to the heavens and the stars seemed far away: I looked to Tinchor's, and his house looked like a mansion; I boked to my house and it seemed like a mansion, too Mrs Ellen Miller washed Hinshaw's un dergarment. It was very bloody, she said. Mrs. Miller had also washed two night

rowns belonging to Mrs. Hinshaw. There was blood on the sheet which she washed. 'That's all," said Mr. Spaan to the wit-"You need not come back here uness you want to." 'I don't know that I want to," and the lady on the stand grinned. It took a moment for the women in the audience to regain their equilibrium

MISS FERREE'S NAME.

George W. Miller began the testimony which brought in the name of Miss Allie Ferree. Hinshaw called on the witness at his place of business and wanted to clear up a "little tale about Allie Ferree and I." "I told him," said the witness, "that those sort of tales were hard to clear up; that the more they were talked about the harder they were to clear up. Hinshaw afterwards concluded to have the witness before the coroner, but changed

lis, here?" asked Mr. Spaan of his associates in a tone loud enough to be heard ite a flutter, for the interesting part of he testimony was expected. Mr. Perry was not in call just then, and so Lennie Rushton, a pretty, red-dressed little girl hirteen years old, was heard. "Are you acquainted with Allie Ferree, ir. Hinshaw and Mrs. Bayless?" asked

both of them to come over to the house. After doing this errand Odessa went to the home of Mrs. Tinchor, her aunt. Mrs. Tinchor was at the parsonage, but came home. Miss Ferree was sent for a short time after Mrs. Hinshaw left. She came and remained for some time. Miss Allie Ferree is a niece of Mrs. Tinchor.

when Mr. Hinshaw and Allie Ferree were

They sat on the sofa for half an hour,

The little girl fixed the date at Aug. 24

of last year. Hinshaw came to the house about 9 o'clock in the morning in a buggy. Mrs. Winstead, the girl's grandmother, had

THE FIGURE AT MIDNIGHT.

Mrs. May Hufford, nee Winstead, was the

next witness. She had lived near Miss Allie

Ferree's home. On Sept. 10, 1894, she was

inmarried. That evening Mr. Hufford, who

afterwards became her husband, was calling

and remained till 12 o'clock. This state-

That night after midnight Allie Ferree,

according to the witness, came out of an

alley near the Hufford home, looked up and

down the road and then to the rear. Mrs.

"Yes, sir."
"Did you have a conversation with Hinshaw about going before the grand jury?"
"Yes, sir. He told me I had better not go

Hinshaw was not in town at the time.

"Were you before the grand jury?

The witness hesitated and blushed.

"Who else was in the room?"

sent Mr. Hinshaw after the child.

there at Mrs. Bayless's? "Yes, sir."

sofa back, just behind her.'

ment brought out a snicker.

"Cora Kepner.

COURTIN' IN THE COUNTRY. Sept. 10, in an alley, five feet from the corner of the Hinshaw barn. He thought she had a dark shawl on. She went towards the Ferree homestead. Winstead borrowed his prospective brother-in-law's bicycle that night. Winstead was going to see his own sweetheart. He spent some time in Belleville at a little game of cards and did not get home till between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. When he stepped into the yard he saw an object, presumably a woman dressed in dark garments. She turned south in the alley. When he next saw the "object" it was at Calvin Ferree's gate.

"Was Hufford at your house when you 'Yes, sir," and there was another laugh The scene following the murder was taken up again, Mrs. Mary Breedlove being called. She had been awakened by the general alarm. Her story differed but little from that of preceding witnesses. Hinshaw had said the first shot awakened him. Mrs.

that she could not see her husband's tracks when he left the house to go over to Hin-shaw's, but she could see the tracks made coming back. This would indicate it had been snowing considerably a short time after the crime. The witness had visited the preacher in jail. William Burris, of Cartersburg, explained how the pocketbook lay when found.

"It had more snow on one end than the other, did it not?" asked Mr. Spaan, stooping to the floor to put the pocketbook in "We object," exclaimed Mr. Duncan. "The uestion is suggestive."
Mr. Spaan winked his "other" eye at the counsel for the defense, for the State's witness got the benefit of the suggestion. "We spend half our time h witnesses," Mr. Spaan said, after the examination of the last witness. "We can't get them here in any way. I will have to ask the court for an attachment. If we can

get these witnesses we shall be through by Town Marshal Tom Perry, of West In-lianapolis, had worked on the case. He related what Hinshaw had said about the crime. Hinshaw said he was shot while out in the street by the slim burglar. He had fought with his man through the kitchen into the yard. The court adjourned early as there were no other witnesses on hand.

QUAKERS IN SESSION

ANNUAL GATHERING TO ATTEND WESTERN YEARLY MEETING.

First Time that the Men and Women Meet in Joint Session Through-

ont-Conferences.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. PLAINFIELD, Ind., Sept. 13 .- The sessions of the Friends' Western Yearly Meeting opened here yesterday. For thirty-eight years the Friends have met in annual sesof the church. During this witnessed the change from the drab-colored dress and straight-cut coat of the older Friends to the almost universally adopted Thirty-eight years ago singing was hardly tolerated, and instrumental music was utterly discarded. To-day the songs of joyous hearts are mingled with prayer and testimony, and last night a brand-new organ stood-silent, to be sure, yet there nevertheless-in the spacious meeting house. But with changes in appearance and methods one thing has remained steadfast till now, and will ever stand with the true Quaker, and that is a firm reliance upon the Holy Spirit as a guide, and a belief in the true spirituality of worship and the priesthood of Jesus Christ. The attendance this year is fully up to the average. The dry weather of the summer, with its poor wheat crop, has yielded to somewhat copious rains, insuring a bounteous corp crop, and the farmers, who largely constitute the more than fifteen thousand membership, have come up to thank God for His goodness and catch inspiration for the coming year. Among those in attendance from other yearly meetings are Rev. William Pinkham and Rev. Jehu Newlin and wife, from New England; Rev. Levi Mills, both attorney and minister, of Ohio; Dr. Enoch T. Pritchard, Rev. White and Rev. Emma Coffin, of Iowa; Rev. James Jones, of North Carolina; Pro-fessor E. P. Trueblood and wife, of Earl-

nam College. Yesterday was given up to the work of the ministers and elders of the church, much that was practical was done and said. Last night was given to a discussion methods under the pastoral system, and was led by Revs. L. I. Hadley and David Hadley. By a practically unanimous vote the meetng indorsed the system, and a large committee was appointed to devise a plan for its better development. It is hardly likely that any radical change will be add this time, as it is somewhat questionable whether the church is yet ready to adopt the systems of placing pastors in vogue in

meeting proper. The splendid change in the atmosphere has brought comfort and new vigor to those in attendance. An au campus met in the devotional service at 8 o'clock. The occasion was one of deep spitual interest, which betokens a rich fe Levi Mills, of Wilmington. ect of "Faith and Works. Among the many changes that have come to the Friends' Church, none is more radical than the manner of conducting the business subordinate meetings now hold joint sessions of the yearly meeting. It has finally dawned on the members that the needs of both sexes in spiritual things are so nearly synonymous that it was only a cumbrous machinery to divide up the work, and last

year it was agreed to hold all of the set sions this year together. Accordingly, this morning the men and women Friends held th-ir first joint session under the new re-gime, at 16 o'clock, Rev. Thomas C. Brown, of Indianapolis, presiding as principal clerk; S. E. Nicholsen, of Kokomo, as recording clerk, and Mrs. Lydia Taylor Painter, of Monrovia, and Sarah J. King, of Carmel, as eading clerks, presiding at the clerk's table David Tatum and others united in an pressive devotional service. Of the 123 delegates appointed, 101 of them were reported as present. In addition to the ministers mentioned above, Rev. John Howell, of Ohio; Rev. Thomas J. Holding, of Indiana; Rev. Elizabeth Larkin, of Richmond; David Sampson, of North Carolina; Rev. Mary Nichols, of Carthage, and Emma C. Pinkfam, of Massachusetts, are present. The printing committee reported the contract of printing the minutes awarded to H. W. Vrooman, of Kokomo. A communication was received from Superintendent T. J. Charlton, of the Indiana Reform School for loys, asking that ministers be sent to adiress the boys next Sunday. This was reerred to the committee to arrange meetings

Other notable persons arrived at noon to-day, among them being President J. J. Mills, of Earlham College; Rev. Allen Jay, of Richmond; Dr. Benjamin Trueblood, of Bos-ton, who is a leading minister in the Friends' Church of the American continent. Rev. J. S. Nelson, of Fort Wayne, a prom-inent Lutheran, who has recently renounced inent Lutheran, who has recently renounced the outward ordinaces, is also present, to remain a few days, Rev. J. O. Binford, of Knightstown, is here to add profit to the

attorney repeated the question.
"Well," was the reluctant answer, "he The attendance at the afternoon session to-day was greatly increased, which guarantees a larger attendance at the years told me if I went up to the grand jury they would strip me like they did him." neeting this year than usual. At the open-On cross-examination the witness said Almeeting this year than usual. At the opening the delegates reported clerks as follows, which were approved by the meeting: Principal clerk, Thomas C. Brown, Indianapolis; recording clerk, S. E. Nicholson, Kokomo; reading clerks, Sarah J. King, Carmel, and Lydia Taylor Painter, Monrovia; announcing clerk, Jehu N. Hadley, Danville; railroad secretary, A. H. Pickering, Chicago. The general letter from the London (England) lie Ferree wore a white dress, with a white shawl over her head. Hinshaw was smiling when he made the remark about "strip-It was made in the presence of sevral people. Commodore Hufford followed his wife. He corroborated the story of his wife as to the appearance of Allie Ferree the night of Yearly Meeting was read and favorably "She went diagonally across the road after ming out of the alley." said the witness, and down the road. She soon disappeared ommented on. The most important on of the afternoon was that of rem and I heard the slamming of a door." the large yearly meeting house. Plans and specifications were placed before the meet-Odessa Rushton, another young girl, was worn. She lives at Belleville. She rememwhich show the proposed changes will cost about \$3,700. The plans present a somewhat modern audience room, which will correspond to the needs of joint sessions. The main audience room will have a seating canacity of \$38 and a small room on the cast bered a certain time when Mrs. Hinshaw went to Danville. Hinshaw asked the young way to tell Miss Ferree or Sylvia Bayless or pacity of 838, and a small room on the east 264. The meeting was not ready to take ac-tion in the matter, and deferred further

consideration to a future session. Methodists in Session.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 13 .- The third Roscoe Winstead, a brother of Mrs. Huf- day's session of the Northwest Indiana ford, swore he saw a woman the night of | Conference opened with a visit of the whole conference to the Northern Indiana Normal School to attend chapel exercises. Nearly three thousand people crowded into the large auditorium, and fifteen hundred were turned away. Rev. R. D. Utter, of Rensselaer, who was once president of this college when a Methodist institution, conducted the exercises. Bishop Merrill then C. H. Payne, of New York, ex-president of Ohio Wesleyan University, gave a smart talk, and was followed by Rev. H. A. Gobin, acting president of DePauw University. Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, of Chicago, closed to the Destroy of the the church Bishop Merrill called the conference and the vote on the constitutional question was made a special order for to-morrow, when an interesting debate will come on the woman question. The much-dreaded emperance question, which created ich comment last year at Lafayette. ilso come up to-morrow. W. A. Smith, Colfax, presented the conference with a draft for \$140 for Preachers' Aid Society. Rev. C. H. Payne addressed the conference, saying that woman had been discovered and was about to be placed on the throne. Worth M. Tippy, James M. Wil-liams and Amos Fetzer were admitted to the conference by Bishop Merril, who, during his address, said that times had changed and demanded different preaching from that of forty years ago, saying it would not be necessary for them to at-tack the five points of Calvanism, or build up the five points of Methodism in every

The lay conference met in the Presbyterian Church and organized by selecting Hon.
J. F. Compton, of Perrysville, as chairman, and Frank J. Pitner, of LaPorte, as secretary. After several ballots for the eight candidates Richard S. Tennant, of ferre Haute, and A. R. Colborn, of Michgan City, were elected delegates to the Conference and ex-C mas J. Wood, of Crown Point, and L. W. McClure, of Argos, alternates. Dr. B. F. Rawlins, assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate, addressed the conference about his paper, and denounced as liquor-interest organs the Cincinnati Com-mercial Gazette and Enquirer, Indianapolis Journal and Chicago Tribune.

A. M. E. Church Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.-The Missouri Conference of the A. M. E. Church is in session in this city, and is being largely attended. Bishop Walters is presiding. Rev. Charles Broder offered prayer at this afternoon's session, and various ministers spoke on various subjects. Mrs. Maggie Paign, of the advisory board of Atkinson College, made some remarks on the institu tion, after which Charles Young, of St. Louis, was introduced and made a talk. Rev. D. J. Donohoo made a speech on the church and its progress and that of the colored race. To-night he preached on "Fight the Good Fight." The secret session was held this morning. The session will

Christian Conference Adjourns. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Ind., Sept. 13.-The last day's session of the Eastern Indiana Christian Conference closed with an ordination sermon to-night by Rev. D. Powell, of standard for ministers for ordination, ing it equal to a collegiate course. W. J. Warner, F. Z. Burkett and C. W. Gray were ordained. After finishing up miscel-

aneous business the conference adjourned Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 13.-The fourth lay's session of the Chicago Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was occupied chiefly in the discussion of the fin questions of the church. The synod wil than ever before. A feature of the was a reception and banquet tendered visiting clergy and laity, Professor Gerberding, of Chicago, acting as toastmaster.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield, Oldest Minister and Mason in the Country. PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—Dev. Dr. Samuel akefleid, the veteran Methodist minister, died to-day at West Newton, aged ninety-six years. Only three of his ten children were present when he died-Mrs. J. C. Brown, Dr. James B. Wakefield, of Grapeville, and Mrs. Kate Coulson, of Pawne

Dr. Wakefield was said to be the oldest Mason and the oldest preacher, of the Methodist Episcopal Church and likely the oldest of any denomination in the world. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for almost seventy-five years His children are all living. Dr. Wakefield's career as a Methodist minister is part of the history of western Pennsylvania. He preached occasionally in later years and enjoyed fairly good health until recently, broke down somewhat after been ordained in the ministry by Calvin. Dr. Wakefield was ordained 17. He published several books on theogy and music when he was comparativeyoung, which made him widely known principal theological work, "Wake field's Theology," has become a classic in the lifetime of the Methodist Episcopa

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-It was stated in oss was estimated at \$8,000. The fire the only regular issue of a newspaper which contained not a line of advertising rather than cut the news down and the to news. In spite of the delays